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THE SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN AND ITS
IMPLICATIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL
PEACE AND SECURITY

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-sixth year

Letter dated 1 August 1991 from the representatives of the Islamic Republic of Iran and of Pakistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from our Governments, we have the honour to enclose herewith the joint declaration of a meeting held at Islamabad on 29 and 30 July 1991 between the Foreign Minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Secretary General Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and the leaders of the Afghan Mujahedin parties (see annex).

It would be highly appreciated if the text of this letter and its annex could be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under item 29 of the provisional agenda, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Kamal KHARRAZI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of the
Islamic Republic of Iran to the
United Nations

(Signed) Shaukat UMER
Acting Permanent Representative
of Pakistan to the United Nations

* A/46/150.

READEX FICHE

ANNEX

Joint Declaration

(Islamabad, 30 July 1991)

The Foreign Minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran, His Excellency Dr. Ali Akbar Velayati and the Secretary General Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, His Excellency Mr. Akram Zaki, held a joint tripartite meeting in Islamabad with the leaders of the Pakistan and Iran-based Afghan Mujahideen parties, on 29 and 30 July 1991. The Joint meeting hailed the glorious Jehad of the valiant Afghan people against foreign occupation, their great sacrifices including more than one and half million martyred and the resolute support to the cause of the Jehad by the Islamic Nations and the international community. The leaders of the Afghan Mujahideen parties expressed deep appreciation and gratitude for the support of the Jehad and for the generous hospitality extended to more than five million Afghan refugees by Iran and Pakistan on their soil.

The meeting emphasized the pursuit of a just peaceful settlement of the Afghanistan problem that restores the Islamic identity and the independent, sovereign and non-aligned character of Afghanistan. The Afghan people must be able to choose their own form of government without outside intervention or pressure. Conditions should be created for the voluntary return of the Afghan refugees to their homes in safety and honour. Such a settlement alone will bring peace to Afghanistan and strengthen security and stability of the entire region, necessary for progress and development of the brotherly peoples of the three countries.

The meeting welcomed the growing cooperation between the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Islamic Republic of Pakistan for a just peaceful settlement of the Afghanistan problem, consistent with the objectives of the Afghan Jehad and aspirations of the Afghan people. The Islamic Republic of Iran and the Islamic Republic of Pakistan agreed to make joint efforts to mobilize international support for the cause of peace and for a just solution of the Afghanistan problem. The meeting also emphasized the special importance of the role that the Islamic countries have in achieving these objectives.

The meeting emphasized the need for unity among all Islamic and patriotic Afghan forces who supported the Afghan Jehad, to promote peace and to work for a just solution of the Afghanistan problem.

The meeting noted with appreciation the efforts of the United Nations Secretary-General for the solution of the Afghanistan problem. While emphasizing the observance of the Islamic principles, the meeting recognized positive elements in the five-point statement by the United Nations Secretary-General. The statement could serve as a possible basis for a settlement for the Afghanistan problem. Therefore, the statement could be further studied and, after any necessary clarifications, could be considered

for a comprehensive solution acceptable to the people of Afghanistan. Any solution for the Afghanistan problem should lead to the replacement of the present illegal Government in Kabul and the establishment of an elected Islamic Government acceptable to the people of Afghanistan.

In the spirit of the noble Jehad and deeply conscious of the great sacrifices rendered by the valiant Afghan people and the immense tragedy and hardship suffered by them, the leaders of the Afghan Mujahideen parties reaffirmed their resolve to continue efforts for peace and for a just solution of the Afghanistan problem. They reaffirmed their committment to respect for life and property of all Afghans and to the reconstruction of their homeland ravaged by foreign occupation and conflict. They envisaged future Afghanistan to be Islamic, non-aligned, an abode of peace and an important contributor to tranquillity and stability of the region, committed to a policy of mutual friendship and cooperation with its neighbours.